

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16TH, 1893.

NUMBER 20

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS  
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Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchier; Office and residence: Rua 1ª de Março No. 71, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1066.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 19 1ª de Março; 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 0560.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 16th, 1893.

Until further notice our American correspondents will confer a great favor on us by addressing their letters "on England." The direct mails are slow, uncertain and exposed to transfer on this coast which largely increase the risks of loss. As the postal authorities in the United States are accustomed to hold the mails for direct steamers, the envelopes should be distinctly marked "via England."

It is to be noted that Congress has not made a beginning which is calculated to inspire confidence in its future action. Although the formal opening occurred on the 3rd instant, the Chamber of Deputies was without a quorum until yesterday, and then proved its purpose and character by the re-election of a presiding officer whose record for impartiality and decision in the dispatch of business leaves much to be desired. The Senate is much better organized and has begun its work already, but there is an undercurrent of political opposition in its composition which may at any moment break out to obstruct legislation. There is no disputing the importance and urgency of the purely political questions which are claiming attention, but the financial and economic questions, as well as those of

administrative organization, are no less urgent and important. It is most unfortunate that these political conflicts have been precipitated upon the country, chiefly through the blunders and meddlesomeness of those in high authority, for the country now needs judicious and well-considered legislation on a multiplicity of subjects, all intimately connected with commercial and industrial development. Everything almost is in a state of disorganization and confusion, and the situation is daily becoming worse through the unwarranted action of venal and ignorant officials. Brazil needs an entirely new system of internal taxation, of customs taxation and administration, and of finance and Treasury administration. The country also requires a better judicial and police system, and an entirely new code of land laws which should provide for the abolition of all official immigration propaganda, and a thorough modification and reform of laws relating to railways and steamship lines, particularly in respect to their obligations as common carriers. There are a hundred subjects demanding legislation, the great majority of which will be ignored as long as these political controversies engage attention. An effort should be made, however, both in and out of Congress, to force consideration of the more important of these questions, such as that of the currency, of banking and of Treasury administration. The country must have more safeguards against the irresponsible expenditure of public money, and this should be forced upon the attention of Congress, no matter what is happening in Rio Grande. Will it be done?

The news from Rio Grande is still most contradictory and uncertain, and it is impossible to give more than a conjecture as to the situation there. For some days after the first telegrams were received about the battle of Inhambú, it was reported that the telegraph lines were interrupted by a severe storm. The storm must have ended some time ago, however, but we are still ignorant of the truth concerning that engagement. It is certain that the government generals grossly exaggerated the importance and results of the fight, and they failed to explain how it was that their "vigorous pursuit" of a routed and dispersed army failed to bring them into contact with the fugitives. The federalists claimed less advantage from the fight, and their account is the more credible. Their commander, Col. Salgado, seems to have disobeyed orders in accepting battle, as the policy of the revolutionary leaders is to avoid pitched battles and exhaust their opponents by forced marches and a winter's campaign. Salgado succeeded in dispersing the government cavalry, some of which ran all the way to Uruguaiana, but his attack on Hyppolito's infantry and artillery failed. He then withdrew from the field, and this was the occasion of all those jubilant telegrams. On the 12th another engagement occurred at Ibicahy, about eight leagues from Quarahy, where General Telles attempted to force a battle on Tavares, but without success. From the conflicting accounts thus far received, Telles seems to have not only come out second best in the engagement, but was outwitted again by Tavares, who has succeeded in cutting off his communication with Bagé, toward which place Tavares is now said to be marching. In the meantime Telles has recaptured Quarahy without opposition, and is said to be returning to Livramento. If Salgado can be restrained from risking his cause in a pitched battle, the federalists are still as formidable as ever, for they are better mounted, harder and better acquainted with the country than their antagonists. They are not so well armed, however, and are wholly without artillery, which places them at a great disadvantage on the field of battle. In the extreme south a small invading force under Apparecio Saravia, numbering about 400 men but badly armed, were defeated near Santa Victoria and driven back across the frontier. The possibility of trouble with Uruguay is also becoming a question of no slight importance. About the time of the fight at Ibicahy a detachment of Brazilian troops, by one telegram described as fugitives, crossed the frontier at some point between that place and Livramento, and were promptly attacked by the Uruguayan under General Garcia. In the fight which followed several men were killed and wounded. The feeling between the Castilhisias and Uruguayans has become very bitter, owing in some measure to the insolence of such frontier commanders as Gen. Isidoro, and the raids

across the frontier made by detachments of Brazilian troops. That there is provocation for this can not be doubted, for the sympathies of the Uruguayans are with the federalists and they have given no slight aid and encouragement to their cause. Such conflicts as that of the 12th will serve to excite the feeling of resentment on both sides, and this may at any moment be developed into open war by the hasty conduct of a frontier commander.

We sincerely regret to note that another movement has been inaugurated in the United States for the emigration of negroes to Brazil. According to recent mail advices, an association has been formed at Topeka, Kansas, which has organized "colonies" at various cities in the South and West. For the present all applicants must be educated, and must be provided with a certain amount of property. The purpose is to acquire large tracts of land in Brazil, on which colonies are to be established on terms which will enable the settlers to pay for them in a brief period. The originator of the scheme claims to have received assurances from the Brazilian government that help will be given to the emigrants whenever they come in large numbers. It is also claimed that the leaders of the scheme have been studying this country for the past six years, and have familiarized themselves with its language, customs and government, and it is said that a committee will soon come out to make preliminary arrangements and purchase lands for the colonies already formed. When this movement first originated some five or six years ago, in connection with the scheme for settling lands in Goyaz granted to J. J. Fagundes da Silva, known as the "Barão do Cayapá," we discussed the question fully and urged that it would be a fatal mistake to locate colonies of American negroes in this country. In the time which has elapsed since then, there have been no changes for the better in Brazil which modify our conclusions. On the contrary, the situation now is far worse than then, owing to the political changes and the absence of organized government. We are in full sympathy with the aspirations of these people, who are seeking a home where race prejudices do not exist, and where they can enjoy every social, political and civil privilege without the restrictions imposed upon them in the United States. Such a purpose is not only right and proper, but it honors the men who entertain it; but they must permit us to say that Brazil is the wrong place just now to seek that object. There is, it is true, little or no prejudice against their race in this country, but there will be prejudice against them as foreigners, their lives, rights and property will be but feebly protected, their labor will be unremunerative because of the competition of Chinese laborers and by the obstructive influence of railway and steamship transportation, and their religious beliefs and political aspirations will arouse antagonisms which will be insurmountable obstacles to their progress. Still further, we do not know of a single tract of land now surveyed within suitable distance of a seaport, or market town, which the government could sell them. The men who say they have studied this country, are evidently impostors, for they have no idea whatever of the difficulties in the way and of the absolute unfitness of the American negro for the conditions of life he would be obliged to accept in Brazil. Let the committee come, by all means; but until they have better information about this country than they now possess the so-called "colonies" should remain where they are.

**THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.**

We are indebted to the South American Cable Company for the following telegram respecting the opening of the Imperial Institute in London:

London, 16th May, 6 p.m.—The Queen to-day, in glorious weather, opened the Imperial Institute, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1887 to commemorate her jubilee. The Institute is intended to be a great museum of the products of the British empire, and will be devoted to meetings for the discussion of colonial questions and for the promotion of colonial interests.

There were three royal processions besides the Queen's. First, that of the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Duke of York, Duke of Edinburgh, Duchess of Teck and Princess Mary; second, that of the Duke of Cornwall and children; third, that of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. Each party was accompanied by the principal officers of their households.

At 12.30 p.m. the Queen arrived, accompanied by Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice. Her carriage was drawn by the cream-colored ponies, and was escorted by Life Guards and detachments from Canada, India, Victoria and New South Wales. All along the route from Buckingham

Palace the Queen had a most enthusiastic reception. The ambassadors, foreign ministers, members of the present and past cabinets and judges were present. General Lord Roberts was enthusiastically received.

From the *Revue des Américains*.**JUDGE LYNCH.**

This is the most hopeful sign that we have been called upon to chronicle. It is terrible that people should have to take the law into their own hands, but it is more terrible when there is no other recourse, when the authorities do not punish crime, when the law is so weak that it becomes worthy of all contempt and derision, and the people are fully justified in ignoring it altogether. We do not care to discuss matters of this kind, but we hope that it will be repeated whenever a similar provocation occurs, and not only so, but we hope that the custom will spread in all cases where the courts of so-called justice do not vindicate the law and afford protection for the people and punishment for crime. In the Argentine Republic there is nowhere adequate punishment for crime and hardly a pretence thereof. People of wealth or influence can escape adequate punishment no matter what the crime may have been, but those who have neither and are charged with or suspected of crime stand a chance of remaining in prison for years before being found either guilty or innocent. There are several men who walk the streets of this city who are known to have committed murder. There are several of young girls who sit up and shiver with fear. There are those by scores who have committed penal crimes who never had so much as a trial. There is in one of the prisons of this republic the destroyer of a girl and the accessory to her murder, whose mistress is allowed to visit him in the prison, which in his case is little more or less than a hotel, he having rich relatives who pay for his release. In short, our criminal courts and prisons are a travesty on justice, and we are glad to see that an over-patient public is being aroused to resist such a state of affairs. There will doubtless be much righteous indignation on the part of the authorities of Cordoba over this irregular proceeding, but we hope that they will not deter the people from a repetition of the act, and all the sooner if the case should be one in which some government tries to shield a criminal, as it has done more than once. The people have a right to defend themselves and to give themselves and when they cannot do this by means of prescribed and legal forms they should do so by force.

If we had a "vigilance committee" such as cleared and purified San Francisco in its earlier days, crime would not flaunt itself in the face of the public and tempt people with their powerlessness to help themselves. This is surely only the fore-runner of some serious cases and our public men may as well look the matter squarely in the face. The people are a coming factor in public matters and cannot be ignored forever. They mean to be heard and felt and their policemen's bludgeons or machetes, nor bayonets or Krupp guns will prevent it. Wise statesmen will see the handwriting on the wall and take timely warning therefrom. Cordoba is the ground where the farmer makes the first stand against immediate taxation, the first display of indignation and courage punishment of crime, but it will have imitators who will have the best wishes of all lovers of law, order and public safety.

Much law is dangerous, but it may be trusted far more than the courts of this country, which protect crime and honor criminals.

**LEGISLATIVE NOTES**

The Senate organized on the 4th inst. by electing its former officers. Nothing of importance occurred in either house (the Chamber of Deputies being unable to organize for want of a quorum) till the 9th inst., when there was introduced a bill by Senators Theodoro Souto and Braz Carneiro for the appointment of a "national interventor" in Rio Grande do Sul. This bill runs as follows:

Art. 1.—In observance of Art. 6 of the constitution the government will appoint a national interventor in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, giving him all the civil and military authority necessary for the performance of his duties.

Art. 2.—The mandate of the interventor will lapse as soon as order and tranquillity have been restored in the said state and the latter shall have been reorganized in conformity with the constitutional principles of the union.

MAY 10.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti and others introduced a bill for appointing a commander of the national guard with the rank of major-general in each of the states. Senator Theodoro Souto moved to call the attention of the government to the experience of stating whether it accepts the civil code framed by Dr. Coelho Rodrigues, so that during the present session this code may without delay be laid before Congress. Senator Almeida Barreto opposed the granting of a leave of absence to Senator Polidoro Machado. He said that that senator has taken up arms against the federalists who are defending their state, their liberty and property and the honor of their families. He does not think that the government should be authorized to appoint a national interventor. The Senate, he said, should observe the provisions of § 11 and 21 of Art. 34 of the constitution. The Senate decided to grant the leave solicited.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Still without a quorum.

MAY 11.—Senate.—Senator Theodoro Souto asked for leave to withdraw his motion on the civil code.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Still without a quorum.

May 12. —*Senate*.—Senator Quintino Bocayna said that the republic suffers from two great evils: the intensity of political passion and the squandering of the public money. Senator Amaro Cavalcanti spoke in favor of the bill for appointing in all the states commanders of the national guard with the rank of major-general, and Senator Almeida Barreto spoke against it. The latter said he would more readily vote for dissolving the army than for the appointment of civilians to the rank of major general in the national guard. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—For want of a quorum this chamber was still unable to organize.

May 15. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The vote for president was as follows: José Lopes 63; Gonçalves, Claves 45; Demétrio Ribeiro 27; Nilo Peçanha 1.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The opening of the Argentine Congress occurred on the 12th inst.

—There were 2,014 births, 340 marriages and 966 deaths in Buenos Aires in March. Of the deaths 91 were from infectious diseases.

—According to telegrams received here, the freed in charge of the inquiry, has ordered the arrest of the officers of the ill-fated *Rosales*.

—The sort of Rio Grande is reported in the free from yellow fever, and the health board has decided in great proportion to all vessels arriving hence, as long as they have previously come from any other Brazilian port. —*Times of Argentina*, May 2.

—A military conflict has arisen in Buenos Aires which, according to telegrams, promises a rich harvest of executions. Such a conflict should be encouraged. A diminution in the number of generals and colonels would be of great service to the country.

—Mr. W. Slater, representative of the Brazilian Steamship and the Western and Brazilian Telegraph Company, has been appointed representative and manager of the Pacific and European Telegraph Company, whose lines connecting Buenos Aires with Santiago and Valparaiso will shortly be opened to the public. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A city father in Buenos Aires has presented a proposal to prohibit juvenile smoking in the streets. It is equally necessary here, where children of 8 and 10 may often be seen puffing a cigarette in their way to school. This juvenile smoking is responsible for immense mischief to body and mind of the rising generation, and is nothing short of a national danger. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The English Club, Belgrum, is in full accomplishment. The rules have been approved, and a suitable club house has been obtained in the Calle Uruguay, No. 55. Ladies will be admitted into the club on week days between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. The club already counts about 80 members, and there is no reason why it should not become a popular institution. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—On the 25th ult., in the *Primitiva* hair factory at Buenos Aires, Ramona Fernandes, 15 years old, was caught up by one of the belts of a machine in motion and was whirled some thirty feet into the air till she became mechanically entangled in the machinery above and was literally torn to pieces, so that several fragments of her body were actually strewn on the floor, while the remainder of the body was suspended aloft.

—At a meeting of the creditors of Clark & Co. says the *Buenos Aires Herald*, the syndicate report was read, in which serious charges are made against the firm and some passages were not without prominent positions during the Roça and Juarez administrations. It was stated that the firm in London owes the Buenos Aires firm £1,500,000; the certified debts amount to \$3,600,000; the assets exclusive of the £1,500,000 are estimated at \$3,550,000.

—The Brazilian government has bought, in this market, for the use of the army, shortly to be placed in the field in the province of Rio Grande, two lots of Remingtons amounting in all to 3,500, the price paid being \$35 for 1,500 of them and \$41 for the rest. A large number of *punches* has also been purchased at reserved prices, and great efforts were made to obtain a supply of cartridges, which were unsuccessful, as only very few are for sale. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, April 29.

—We may soon expect another lynching case, as the stationers in the neighborhood of El Tirol and La Plata have offered \$5,000 to whoever brings one of the assassins of the Massimo family in either of the above places. This amount should be sufficient to bring the criminal to that speedy justice which is awaiting him. We sincerely hope that all the captives will be caught and that only their dead bodies will be handed over to the Santa Fe authorities. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The health authorities appear to be most anxious about the health of every other city than their own; and vast sums of money are spent in telegrams from Europe and the Brazils. As regards the health of this city they appear to be perfectly indifferent; and when we see that infectious diseases heal the list of death causes, and from 1 to 1/2 per cent. of the total death rate, we think it would be better if those sapient individuals would put their own house in order, before meddling about their neighbors'. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—As an answer to the lynchings of Cruz Alta, (Santa Fe) the *guchos malos* have perpetrated an atrocious massacre a short distance from M. Fea's estancia, near El Tirol. Two colonists were found chained to posts, brutally mutilated, and in their *mancha* were found the corpses of a white woman, her daughter, the wife of one of the men, and a little girl, stabbed to death. A little child, about two years of age, escaped the attention of the assassins, and her cries the next day attracted the notice of the neighbors. Robbery could not have been the motive of the murders as the people were very poor, and could only be expected to gain a deed of revenge. Such a tragedy will surely serve to increase the lynching agitation, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the assassins will soon meet that fate.

—One would have thought that the municipality made enough out of the theatres in a legitimate way but it appears there are still means of squeezing the wealthy entrepreneurs, and turning some of their well-earned gains into the municipal pockets. The latest improvement in the way of confectioning is making the theatre pay 5 per cent. on all entradas whether complimentary or not, and a number of the houses give a number of seats away for business purposes, it is very hard on the manager that he should have to pay a percentage on these. —*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, April 26.

—The Montevideo correspondent of the *Times of Argentina* gives the following statement as to the negotiations between Brazil and Uruguay:—I have been authorized to state that, about a month ago, the Brazilian minister here gave an account to our government of what was going on in the province of Rio Grande, and requested permission to pass a body of troops through Oriental territory, for the purpose of subduing the revolution. This request was the subject of deep consideration by the government here, and after a long and general debate it was decided to refuse it. Later on the Brazilian government, as the primary negotiations had fallen through, requested permission to pass a battery of artillery by way of our northern railway lines. This request was also refused, as it was already suspected that the conveyance of the battery would also be used as a pretext to convey troops also, and that thus the frontier would be ultimately renounced. The attitude on the part of our government naturally caused the relations between the two countries to assume a very strained condition, and it was even rumored that a Brazilian squadron was to be dispatched to our port to remain here as menace. In these occurrences may lie the cause of the ill-will displayed by the Castilian generals and the attempts which have been made to violate our frontier.

—Once again it is our duty to call attention to the indispensable decision of compelling vessels from Rio to perform quarantine in Buenos Aires prior to their sailing for any other port of the republic. If the measure is indispensable from a sanitary point of view, and our health wise acres argue that yellow-jack can hook-link the maritime authorities of any of our Atlantic ports, and gain admittance into Argentina in spite of quarantine measures, strenuous measures should be adopted, and the over-indulgent and health officers here, subordinated, or else instructions should be given to the Argentine consul in Rio to issue no bill of health to any vessel bound for any other port than Buenos Aires. But to allow vessels to clear from Rio for Bahia Blanca, and cooly instruct the captain at the port of arrival to return to Buenos Aires to perform the regulation quarantine, is not only inhuman, but encourages a greatness of indifference to the health of the people. The French bark *Edouard Sarrasin* recently arrived at Bahia Blanca from Rio, has been ordered up to our port for the performance of a few hours quarantine. Loss of money and time to her owners are not taken into consideration. Trade may be lost by such extraordinary regulations, but freight may rise to cover such extraordinary delays, but such trifles are as compared with the health of the residents of a department whose dignity must be upheld at all costs. —*Times of Argentina*, Buenos Aires, May 2.

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In Orto Prieto last year there were 299 deaths, of which 155 were of males and 144 of females.

—In S. Paulo there were slaughtered last month 3,073 heaves, 1,370 hogs, 348 sheep and 48 calves.

—A lawn-tennis club has been organized in São Paulo, its formal inauguration occurring on the 13th inst.

—Rumors were current here the past week, based on telegrams from Montevideo, that the *flutilla* on the upper Uruguay had revolted. The government denies the report.

—At Cachoeira de Itapemirim, in the state of Espírito Santo, the price of beef has declined from 18 to 700 reis and in some instances even 600 reis a kilo. —*Fortunate Cachoeira*.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 12th says that the lion Despatch hospital had been reopened for the receipt of two yellow fever patients landed from the *ss. Galilee*, bound for New York.

—Dr. Gabino Benarro, president of the state of Alagoas, opposes the re-election of President Floriano Lyrio. The latter in return in which he expresses his opinion on the subject is said to be far from complimentary to the President of the republic.

—At Natal, S. Paulo, Francisco Rodrigues Pedrosa, attempting to commit suicide, severely wounded himself in the breast. When asked why he tried to kill himself, he replied that he wished to get married and didn't know whom to marry.

—The happy denizens of São Paulo were treated to bull-fights on Saturday and Sunday last. "Six valiant bulls" were announced, and a delicious time was anticipated. In all probability their horns were cut and the stabs carefully parried so that no harm could happen should one of them accidentally run up against anybody.

—The *Lavazza* of Araxá, São Paulo, relates the following occurrence at Carmo do Paraná. At a session of the court on the 14th inst. the judge, Dr. Herveiro Rodrigues de Barros, failed to appear in appearance. As he was considered a man of punctual habits, it was feared that something had happened to him, and the acting prosecuting attorney, Francisco Gomes Rodrigues de Silva, went to make inquiries. Happening to stop at his own house, he surprised the delinquent judge in criminal intimacy with his wife. The enraged husband attacked the judge and stabbed him seven times, probably with fatal results as the latter was lying on the floor when the carrier left there.

—A Rio Grande letter says that the federalists have 1,000 Comblin rifles captured from the *Caxatilis*, 2,500 Remington infantry rifles, 500 Winchester rifles, 500 Colt's, 1,000 Remington carabines, 750 Mauser rifles, 1,000,000 cartridges and 30,000 horses.

—On the 11th inst. two soldiers of the mounted police in São Paulo went into a shop and ordered some things which they wished to obtain on credit. The clerk declined the business whereupon they first gave him a beating and then took him to the police station, where he was released only through the intervention of the *delegado*. It is a fine and free time we are having, surely!

—The *Granpa* of São Paulo publishes a letter from S. José de Rio Novo stating that when the writer went to the post-office there to get some letters, he found 20 copies of that paper, but none for S. José de Rio Novo, all for other places like Mogi das Cruzes, Jacarey, etc., and all without exception duly addressed. It is to be remarked that S. José is a place about 33 leagues distant from the nearest railway station. This may explain where many of our missing copies may be found, but it does not reflect much credit on the postal officials in this country.

—According to telegrams received on the 13th and 14th a battle had been fought between the forces of General Tavares and General Telles on the 12th inst. at a place called Bicheiro, or Itacandira, about eight leagues from Quatral. As hardly the fight was little more than a skirmish and was attended with trifling losses. The government forces lost 12 killed and 40 wounded, while the federalists are said to have lost some thirty killed and wounded. The federalists, in their effort to avoid a pitched battle, withdrew from the field, moving toward Bagé, while the government troops made no effort to pursue them.

A detachment of government troops, apparently fugitives, crossed the frontier between the points of Livramento and were attacked by the Uruguayan. It is said that Telles is retreating to Livramento. The government forces have retaken Quatral without opposition.

#### COFFEE NOTES

##### MEXICAN COFFEE.

"You have no idea of the fineness of Mexican coffee," said Señor Gonzales at the Continental. "Those who don't know may talk about Java and Rio and mixtures of these with other coffees, but the Mexican berry has been lost. Very little coffee has been marketed at home, and sells at 39 cents per pound just from the tree."

"There are some varieties of coffee there that retail at \$1 per pound. This is all used by wealthy Mexican families, and the use of coffee is universal in that country. Thousands of acres of the finest coffee lands are idle here purchased at prices ranging from \$2 to \$5 per acre. The title is secured from the Mexican federal government on easy terms. Trees bear a half crop at three and a full crop at four years of age. Three pounds of the tree is an average yield, although many trees bear from five to six pounds. An acre of land will support about 300 trees, and their average life is about sixteen years. Syndicates will own all these fine coffee lands inside of two years, and they cannot then be purchased at any price." —*St. Louis Republic*.

#### RAILROAD NOTES

—For the Central railway 15 broad-gauge and to narrow-gauge locomotives are expected to arrive this week.

—The section of the railway between Curitiba and Palmeira in the state of Paraná, was opened to traffic on the 14th inst.

—The directors of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul Railway (Rio Grande to Bagé) declare the following report for the year ending 31st December last:—"The gross receipts of the railway in Brazil have been Rs. 822,327,840, as compared with Rs. 683,931,886 for the previous year, showing an increase of over 20 per cent. The expenses in Brazil, including provision for the two instalments towards repayment of the loan for further extension works, have been Rs. 699,155,800, as compared with Rs. 666,031,600 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 5 per cent. The loss on exchange has been Rs. 132,713,900, as compared with Rs. 48,465,870 in the previous year. The London expenses have been £3,341 18s. 10d., as compared with £3,487 2s. 6d. for the previous year. The total result of the year's working in Brazil and London is a loss of £1,682 15s. 4d., as compared with £4,185 4s. 11d. for the previous year. The expenses in Brazil have been less under the head of maintenance, but, owing to the larger traffic, the locomotive and traffic expenses have risen, and the wages account has also increased. The receipts for the first two months of 1893 show an increase of 24 per cent. over those of the corresponding period of 1892. The gross interest has been paid with the usual regularity. After payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, together with the interest on debenture stock due October 1st, 1892, and the sixth and seventh instalments of £1,000 each towards repayment of an available loan of £25,000,000, the sum of £29,755 7s. 5d. was paid for interest on debenture stock on April 1st, and an eighth instalment of £1,000 on the further extension loan was paid on January 10th, 1893; £2,569 9s. 9d. has been reserved against a claim made by the Brazilian government, and which forms the subject of balance remaining in the hands of the company. The which the directors recommend a dividend for the year of 5 1/2 per cent. per annum, or 12s. per share, making, with the interim dividend previously paid, a total distribution for the year of 5 1/2 per cent., and leaving a balance of £14,284 8s. 10d. to be carried forward, as against £14,537 11s. at the end of 1891."

—To the Central railway were delivered last month to new cars and 73 old cars that had been repaired at the various workshops belonging to the road. Let us hope that this means a better traffic service.

From the *Correio Paulistano*, May 9th.

#### THE S. PAULO RAILWAY COMPANY.

It is the general belief that the block on this railway has been overcome, or at least that greater carrying facilities are offered to importers, but unfortunately this is not the case.

As a proof of what we assert we offer the following considerations to the public. The difficulties in forwarding merchandise in Santos are so great that the carters have to wait two and even three days before they are able to unload at the station. The worthy representative of the Company will doubtless reply that the railway never refused to receive goods; openly it never has, but to all intents and purposes it does so, because being only able to carry a limited quantity daily it maintains in Santos a staff just sufficient for that purpose. After the carts have unloaded it is necessary to wait two or three days before receiving the railway bills, and it often happens that the arrival of goods is delayed before the consignee can forward the bill of lading, so to avoid paying heavy warehouse dues the consignee has to sign a receipt which costs 200 reis; now this may be profitable to the company but it is unfair and does not suit the general public. Very often packages are short and sometimes one gets no return at all, or at best in a way prejudicial to the owner. For instance, in December last our agent in Santos forwarded two cases, one of which was delivered and the other disappeared completely. A claim was made and after great delay the company asked for the original invoice in order to settle the business, but up to this date we are still in expectation. Now, we ask, why should we be obliged to receive only the prime cost when it is certain that the goods would have given a clear 20% profit if delivered in due course.

To add insult to injury one has to hear from the railway employees such phrases as "You ought to think yourself lucky if you get anything." We have been unable to trace goods delivered to the company on 13th March last and the only satisfaction we have obtained so far is "that inquiries are being made in Santos." We have bills of lading dated 27th April of goods the arrival of which has not been advised yet.

Why are not the employees substituted for others during meal time in order not to stop work? Why not work by relay at night, Sundays and holidays? The railway company maintains that it has the monopoly and privilege of the carrying business between Santos and São Paulo and *vice-versa*, but it appears to us that it is acting like the traditional dog in the manger, because not having fulfilled the clauses of its contract the same ought to be null and void. A railway is obliged to carry all the merchandise that is presented and in the default the privilege ought to be rescinded.

This state of things would not be permitted in England, especially where the indirect effects of these abuses fall on the consumer.

We should very much like to know what the S. Paulo Railway Company has done during the last two years to increase its carrying powers. The transport crisis continues, population increases and the state of São Paulo, the richest in Brazil, instead of progressing as it ought to, remains almost stationary, owing to the S. Paulo Railway Company which has a disgraceful monopoly, and the want of energy on the part of the Brazilian government in not obliging the railway to fulfill its contract, for it is logic that the privilege was never conceded with the intention that it should be merely a dead letter. (Signed) Managing Director, Cn. Importadora Paulista, S. Paulo, 8th May, 1893.

#### LOCAL NOTES

—Eduardo da Silva Tavares, a nephew of Gen. Tavares, is in the city.

—It is said that General Hyppolito and Colonel Salgado are bitter personal enemies. This will make the campaign in western Rio Grande all the more interesting.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 12th says the minister of the navy is desirous to Admiral Wandenbork asking him not to communicate with the fleet on the upper Uruguay.

At the 8th inst. President Floriano Pessoa, *o* *acento* name of those wretched lodging-houses at which the homeless poor for a small sum obtain space for sleeping. He is reported by the press to have been much distressed with what he saw.

—The increase in fever cases during the past month has been inexcusable. The change of season naturally leads to malarial attacks, but that it should bring upon us a virulent type of yellow fever is more than we can understand. The medical authorities should investigate the matter.

—A military court has been appointed to take cognizance of the desertion of Colonel Oliveira Salgado, who is now one of the federalist commanders. The president of the court will be General Francisco de Lima e Silva, and his colleagues are Cols. Virgílio de Carvalho and Rocha Caballo.

—Fidel Desencaneno Martyr has fined the administrator of the S. Bento convent 300 for hurling in that convent Fr. João de Santa Anna Lapa, a monk who on the 9th inst. committed suicide by hanging himself. The municipal prosecutor has cancelled the fine and informs the Martyr that he has an authority over such matters.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 10th says that the Argentine government proposes, in view of the deaths of Barão Aguiar de Andrade and Dr. Nicolas Calvo, the two special envoys to Washington, to ask for an extension of the time within which the two parties must present their cases on the Missions dispute. This time was fixed for August, which certainly leaves little time for the two new envoys to prepare their cases.

<i>Banks.</i>	
40 Republica . . . .	110
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>	
150 Jar. Bol. trans . . .	164
150 Braz. Ind. mill . . .	225
50 Mell. n. s. Braz. . .	30
60 Societate	



637	May 7	Grimby .. Gas Co.
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## STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

May 12th, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
263,057,000	Jan.-July	5	Apollos.....	300 1/2-1,000	1,000,000	1,004,000-1,005,300
193,105,100	Jan.-July	4	do gold.....	500-1,000	1,077,000	1,077,000
119,000,000	Jan.-July	4	do gold.....	1,000	1,500	1,500
14,804,500	Apr.-Oct.	5	Gold Loan 1865.....	1,000	1,500	1,500
25,594,000	Quarterly	4 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,710	1,710
18,250,000	do	do	do 1889.....	500-1,000	1,300	1,300
3,050,000	Jan.-July	4	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500-2000	1,265	1,265

## BANKS.

[illegible]

## DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragança.....	200\$	195\$	—
1,500,000	do	6 1/2	Campos and Carangola .....	200	195	—
....	....	....	Gerai do Brazil .....	£11.5	7 500	—
1,133,900	Jan.—July	6 1/2	do do .....	200	192	12 500—25 000
15,197,000	Apr.—Oct.	5	Júlio de Fôr and Vilva .....	200	192	—
£3,049,610	do	5—6	Leopoldina.....	200	114	110 000—
....	do	5—6	do gold .....	£50	600	—
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	do .....	£11.5 s.	18 500	—
£1,128,000	Jan.—July	5	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	—
1,300,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	Sapicany.....	£40	53	—
£137,100	Jan.—July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Puer.....	200	195	—
10,300,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	do gold .....	£50	440	—
£177,450	Apr.—Oct.	6	Sorocabana .....	100	65 000	60 000—
593,000	Jan.—July	7	do gold .....	£50	700	—
....	....	....	União Valenciana .....	200	140	—
TRAMWAYS.						
£787,500	Jan.—July	5	Cant. e Viçção Fluminense.....	£40	90	—
135,000	do	6	Carris Urbanos .....	500	490	—
771,300	do	7	do .....	1000	1000	1000—
214,500	Apr.—Oct.	7	Pernambuco .....	200	200	—
226,600	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Villa Isabel .....	200	198	—
SHIPPING.						
15,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	300	140	—
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
893,800	Apr.—Oct.	8 1/2	Pueria .....	200	180	—
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6 1/2	Quissamã .....	200	180	—
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6 1/2	Rio Branco .....	200	169	—
MILLS.						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Allança .....	200	200	—
290,400	May—Nov.	7	America Fabril .....	200	70	—
1,538,000	Apr.—Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial .....	200	805	—
1,201,000	May—Nov.	7	Cruzeiro .....	200	200	—
490,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Confiança Industrial .....	200	200	—
275,200	do	7	Industrial Mineira .....	200	192	—
600,000	do	8	Manufactores Fluminense .....	200	210	—
£390,000	Jan.—July	6	Petropolis.....	£20	—	—
3,000,000	do	7	Petro. Industrial do Brazil .....	200	200	—
308,000	Jan.—July	6	Rio .....	200	193	—
2,500,000	do	6 1/2	S. Christovão .....	100	30	—
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro .....	200	100	—
£179,900	Mar.—Sept.	6	S. Pedro de Alcantara .....	100	100	—
£275,500	Jan.—July	6	União Industrial, Sebastião .....	£20 10 s	106	—
MISCELLANEOUS						
£337,500	Jan.—July	5	Agicola do Mineiro Pto.....	£20	160	—
2,269,300	Jan.—July	7	Bancado Viçção do Brazil .....	200	17	17 000—
6,965,100	do	7	Banco Credito Mineiro, Com. ....	100	30	—
985,000	do	7	Brazil Agricola .....	200	195	—
£565,500	Jan.—July	5	Empreza de Obras Publicas.....	£20	30	—
154,600	do	6	do .....	200	200	—
£135,000	May—Nov.	7	Lavoura, Ind. & Colon.....	£20	50	—
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Nacional de Obras .....	200	150	—
£148,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Sebastião do Rio .....	£20	240	—
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Services Maritimos .....	200	200	—

## HYPOTHECARY NOTES

Percent Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
15,827,000	Jan.-July	6	Credito Real do Brazil...	100\$	51 1/8	51 1/8
10,696,000	do	5	do gold.....	100 1/2	51 1/8	51 1/8
10,696,000	Apr.-Oct.	6	Credito Real S. Paulo...	100\$	84 1/8	84 1/8
6,061,800	.....	7	Credito Real e Intercomercial	100	82 1/8	82 1/8
8,000	.....	6	Rep. das Estadas Unidas...	100	84 1/8	84 1/8
6,130,100	May.-Nov.	5	do gold.....	100	82 1/8	82 1/8
500,000	Jan.-	6	Pretoal.....	100	82 1/8	82 1/8
10,283,600	Jun.-Jul.	6	Uniao Agricola do Brazil...	100	83 1/8	83 1/8
			Uniao, S. Paulo.....	100	83 1/8	83 1/8

## SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	50,000\$	Carteira .....	3\$000—Aug. 92	200	210\$00	—
28,000,000	28,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro .....	100\$	100	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navegação Costeira .....	160	—	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Noite e Sul .....	24,45\$6p. Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

## MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	5,000,000	4,8,117 1/2	Alameda	100,000-Jan. 91	200	105 1/2	110 1/2
1,000,000	1,000,000	11,117 1/2	Alameda Tels.	12,000-Feb. 91	200	215	215 1/2
1,000,000	3,000,000	83,718	Brazil Industrial	..... Feb. 91	200	215	215 1/2
1,000,000	300,000	567	Barcelona	8,000-Aug. 90	200	200	200
2,000,000	3,400,000	51,172	Commer.	..... Jan. 91	200	200	200
3,000,000	9,000,000	24,000	Commer. Industrial	10,000-Jan. 91	200	215	215 1/2
2,000,000	7,000,000	.....	Consumers	1,100-July 91	200	125	125
1,000,000	250,000	.....	D. Isabel	.....	200	214	214
1,000,000	500,000	19,624	Embarcadero Maritimo	12,000-Aug. 91	200	200	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	Manzanilla Financ.	.....	200	215	215 1/2
4,000,000	4,000,000	24,000	Petrolifera	.....	200	144	144
1,000,000	3,000,000	.....	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	7,000-July 91	200	112	112 1/2
1,000,000	1,000,000	22,211	Rio de Janeiro	11,000-July 91	200	200	200
1,000,000	1,200,000	137,407	S. Lazaro	5,000-Aug. 91	200	215	215 1/2
1,000,000	18,000,000	.....	S. Paulo 2 series	.....	200	0	0
1,000,000	800,000	20,170	S. Paulo de Acaciana	..... Jan. 91	200	110	110 1/2
1,000,000	4,000,000	.....	Uniao Industrial S. Sebastiao	3,100-Jan. 91	200	100	100

## INSURANCE

Capital	* Capital paid	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Interest paid	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000	3,000,000	70,667	Alfaca	1 000	Jan. 93	2 1/2	35 000
3,000,000	250,000	231,390	Argos Plumbago	1 000	Jan. 93	3 1/2	40 000
3,000,000	750,000	750	Atlatlán	1 000	Jan. 93	10	10 000
2,000,000	200,000	—	Bonanza	1 000	Jan. 93	20	10 000
7,000,000	3,000,000	664	Berzel Federal	4 000	July 92	47 1/2	—
2,000,000	200,000	200,000	Chalchicomula	2 000	Jan. 93	20	11 000
4,000,000	520,000	370,000	Fideliadula	10 000	July 93	125	180 000
9,500,000	920,000	600,000	Guanahni	14 000	Jan. 93	100	140 000
2,000,000	200,000	185,000	Guadalupe	1 000	Jan. 93	20	15 000
2,000,000	200,000	11,753	Indemnicadora	1 000	Jan. 93	20	17 000
8,000,000	400,000	30,000	Integridad	6 000	Jan. 93	100	50 000
5,000,000	400,000	144,17	Interoceanica	3 000	Jan. 93	10	50 000
5,000,000	750,000	145,000	Previtente	3 000	Jan. 93	30	30 000
4,000,000	950,000	27,723	Prosperidad	3 000	Feb. 92	20	21 000
4,000,000	375,792	15,000	Union Com de Vapores	1 000	Jan. 93	10	47 000
4,000,000	950,000	15,415	Vigilancia	3 000	Jan. 93	10	6 000

## RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Noncumul. votes	Last sale	Closing quotation
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	...	Algodão.....	...	40\$	235,000	—
1,600,000\$	320,000	...	Café Frio.....	...	40	43,000	—
3,000,000\$	300,000	...	Calçados.....	...	30	—	—
300,000,000	60,000,000	...	Carlo do Brasil.....	...	70	1,000	—
....	....	....	do.....	...	200	1,000	—
....	1,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. João.....	...	21	—	64,500
20,000,000	5,000,000	...	Niterói.....	...	50	170,000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	...	Nordeste do Brasil.....	...	40	60,000	—
10,000,000	2,000,000	...	Novo de S. Paulo.....	...	40	7,000	—
50,000,000	6,715,000	9,110,718	Oeste do Brasil.....	...	200	0,000	70,000
....	2,700,000	....	do 2º período.....	...	75	25,000	—
....	11,073,750	....	do 3º período.....	...	15	0,000	—
8,000,000	1,600,000	...	Paranapê.....	...	40	51,000	—
30,000,000	6,000,000	...	Pecanha to Alagoas.....	...	40	1,500	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	...	Quilômetro.....	100-Jan. 91	100	86,000	—
900,000	900,000	...	Quilô.....	...	100	20,000	—
700,000,000	....	....	União Sorocabana-Itabora.....	5%-Jan. 91	200	120,000	—
....	....	....	do 2º período.....	....	60	—	—
1,600,000	1,086,173	31,209	União Saneamento.....	6½%-Feb. 84	200	10,000	—
300,000	600,000	...	Vassouras e Fajó do Alifres.....	...	40	16,000	—
42,000,000	42,000,000	...	Viçoso Feres Sapim.....	...	200	13,500	128,500-13,500
5,000,000\$	1,000,000	...	TRAVERS	...	200\$	200,000	—
1,800,000	....	...	Caricós.....	14,000-Jan. 91	100	—	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	...	Coronado (and hotel).....	3,000-Jan. 91	200	169,000	175,000
1,000,000\$	200,000	...	Jardim Botânico.....	....	100	130,000	—
1,000,000\$	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco.....	6,000-Jan. 91	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	12,000,000	558,886	S. Christóvão.....	....Jan. 91	200	909,000	—
....	....	....	Vila Isabel.....	8,000-Jan. 91	100	—	203,600

## MISCELLANEOUS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividends paid	Annual rate	Last year	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agencia de Paranaqueros...	38000—July 31	no f	600,000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agencia do Ribeirão Preto	70000—July 31	no f	—	—
7,000,000	7,000,000	..	Cent. e Vapão Fluminense	—June 30	250	215 000	—
6,000,000	2,400,000	..	Carrageiro Fluminense...	—June 30	250	210 000	—
6,000,000	2,400,000	16,960	Central do Litoral...	4 0000—Jan. 31	80	43 000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	36,532	Cruz Brasileira...	10 000—Aug. 31	80	14 000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	60,250	Fazenda de Caxias, Pádua...	15 000—Sept. 30	140	18 500	175 000—175 000
5,000,000	12,000,000	453,287	Industria do Brasil...	—Feb. 28	80	—	—
5,000,000	50,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brasil...	4 3000—July 31	200	30 000	28 500—34 000
5,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio...	100—Jan. 31	120	40 000	—
5,000,000	500,000	..	do do S. P.	—	100	40 000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitana...	—	40	50 000	—
7,250,000	5,250,000	24,189	Nacional de Farias e Bastos	—	100	18 000	18 000—22 000
5,000,000	5,000,000	..	Nacional de Obras...	5 0000—Jan. 31	35	—	—
5,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Era Rural...	3 5000—July 31	200	—	—
5,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	—	40	2 000	—
5,000,000	3,000,000	..	Rural do Brasil...	3 0000—Jun. 30	60	35 000	35 000—40 000
5,000,000	2,500,000	51,186	Saneamento de Rio...	13 0000—Jan. 31	20	35 000	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Servicos Maritimos...	13 5000—July 31	150	30 000	—
5,000,000	2,600,000	34,917	Torrent Brasileira...	5 0000—Jan. 31	80	47 000	47 000—60 000
5,000,000	20,000,000	..	União Rio do Est. do Briz.	4 0000—July 31	200	—	—

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